This Mound, popularly known as the South Charleston Mound, is 175 feet in diameter and is 35 feet high. Excavations made by the Smithsonian Institution in 1856–57 revealed several skeletons, some of very large size, one being seven feet, six inches in height. There were also found spear heads of black flint, arrow heads, a sheet of hammered copper, and a highly polished pipe of gray steatite, of a form used by the Cherokee Indians.

There are several mounds in the Kanawha Valley, of which this is the largest. The "Mound Builders" had disappeared from the scene before the Indians occupied this territory. There are no written records of their existence, but scores of mounds remain ranging from Ohio to Illinois.

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